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e Evening Star.

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THE STAR BY MAIL

MUST PAY POLL TAX

Decision of Suffrage Committee of Richmond Convention.

VOTE WAS PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS

Important Resolution Offered by Mr. Glass.

PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONS | dead:

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11.-The constitutional convention was called to order at noon. The attendance of members continues to grow. There were ninety who answered to their names when Secretary Button called the roll.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Gillespie-Providing for forfeiture of title to land for non-entry on land books for five years, and for the sale by public auction of such lands as are forfeited to the state by such failure and when lands are bought by the state for failure to pay taxes.

By Mr. Meredith-Requiring the attorney general to pass upon all bills before they shall be passed by the general assembly.

Providing for a board of public interests in each city, and for the sale to the highest bidder of public franchises to operate in, on or under the streets of such city. Franchises are to be first granted in blank and the sale made of the ordinance as granted by the council; each ward in each city is to have one member of said board.

Prihibiting the levying of any tax on notes, bonds or evidences of debt by individuals of first productions.

viduals or firms where the rate of interest is 5 per cent or less in counties, towns and villages, and 4 per cent or less in

Providing for expressions by voters of choice for United States senators. By Mr. Braxton-Providing that bill of rights shall contain the following: Nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

By Mr. O'Flaherty—To encourage immi-gration and industries by exempting same from local taxation for a period of years. By Mr. Barbour—Providing that no chartered corporation shall by rights of char-ter preclude the right of exercise of eminent domain on the part of the state.

Mr. Glass of Lynchburg offered the following, which was laid on the table at his request until he shall recover sufficiently to speak on the resolution:

Direction to Franchise Committee. 'Whereas, in calling a convention to revise and amend the existing state constitution it was the well-defined and openly avowed purpose of the people of Virginia to rid the commonwealth of evils and abuses incident to a popular suffrage not

Whereas it is the imperative duty of the constitutional convention to make ef-fective, in an orderly way, any action it may take in regard to revising and amending the suffrage requirements of the existing constitution, so as to conform them to the demand for purer politics and a better republican form of government; "Therefore, be it resolved by the consti-

tutional convention, That the committee on elective franchise and schedule be and hereby is directed to report no measure of franchise revision which shall contemplate submitting the work of this vention to an unrestricted electorate.

Voters Must Pay Poll Tax.

The payment of a poll tax will be made obligatory on every citizen of Virginia who after the adoption of the new constitution desires to exercise the right of suffrage. This was finally decided by the suf-The vote on the question was practically

unanimous, there being only two members who made any protest. These were the two republican delegates—Messrs. Gillespie and Thomas L. Moore. The disposition to poll tax was the subject of an animated secret, but the following propositions were First-To divide the tax between the pub-

lic school fund and the needy confederate soldiers. Second-To divide the fund equally be tween the public schools, needy confederate soldiers and the county roads of the state. Third—To devote the entire fund to the support of the public school.

Disposition of the Tax.

Delegate George D. Wise of Richmond, in commenting on the disposition to be made of the poll tax, said; "Every citizen of Virginia should be required to pay a poll tax of not less than \$2, and every cent of this should go to the support of the public schools. I do not believe that the state of Virginia will ever allow those who fought her battles to suffer. The old soldier will be taken care of without the use of the pol tax. This money should be expended in benefiting the rising generation. In this way the money paid by the voters of the state will go toward building up a more intelligent class of citizens."

The other members of the committee who spoke on the question were Messrs. W. A. Anderson, Flood, Ingram, Hamilton, Wysor

Major Anderson favored a poll tax of \$2. all to be devoted to the maintenance of the public schools. Mr. Flood advocated the adoption of a poll tax of \$1.50, one dollar to go to the

school fund and fifty cents to the county which it was collected. Judge Ingram agreed with the views en ing to have the tax increased to \$2.

Mr. Hamilton spoke at some length on the question and urged that the tax be made Mr. Wysor said that the tax should not

exceed \$2, and that he was unprepared to say just how the fund should be distrib The committee adjourned without finally

determining just how the fund is to be dis-

In speaking of the work of the committee teday Senator Daniel said: "The business of the committee is progressing very satisfactorily. This is a question that requires the greatest deliberation, and nothing will

be done that will not stand the test to which it may be subjected." EXPENSES ON TRANSPORTS.

Rates Fixed by Gen. Miles for Daily Subsistence.

Lieut. Gen. Miles, commanding the army has issued an order announcing that authorized adults and children over twelve gers on army transports will be charged \$1.50 a day for subsistence while on shipbeard. The rate for children over five and No charge is made for children under five years of age. The transport quartermaster and commissary and the transport surgeon will be charged \$1 a day each for subsistence. Authorized adults and children over twelve years of age traveling as second-class passengers will be charged \$1 a day; children over five and under twelve years of age, 50 cents, and children under five years of age free.

VICTIMS OF C. AND A. WRECK NOW NUMBER TWENTY.

Probable That Three Others Will Die of Their Injuries-Passengers

Lose Their Baggage.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11 .- The death

collision near Norton, Mo., grows with each hour. At this time twenty persons have died, and the hospital physicians state that others who inhaled steam from the wrecked locomotives may not recover. The

Daniel McAnna, Slater, Mo., conductor of freight train.

S. J. Anderson, Slater, Mo., engineer of freight train.

Frank Briggs, engineer of passenger I. S. Rogers, Chicago, United States Ex-

press Company messenger. Daniel Donnelly, Mexico, Mo., fireman of freight train.

Mrs. Gilman of Goodland, Ind.
D. W. Hooker, Syracuse, N. Y.
G. L. Roy, Wilmington, Ill., bank cashier.
— Jones, supposed to be from Chicago, not well identified; forty-five to fifty years

old, sandy mustache, light gray eyes, light hair; weighed 190 to 200 pounds.

Mrs. R. J. Curtis, Geneseo, N. Y.
Young woman, supposed to be daughter

of Mrs. Curtis. Mrs. Dickson, Wilmington, Ill., sixtyseven years old.

Miss Lulu Rider, Kentland, Ill. Mrs. Frances Walker, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs S. A. D. Harry, Hoopeston, Ill. Aged woman, unidentified.

Two unknown men. Mrs. J. D. Adsit, wife of Dr. Adsit of Hoopeston, Ill.. Mrs. Hilda Hayslip, aged fifty-two, of Chicago.

The injured: Prof. S. A. D. Harry, Hoopeston, Ill.; hands and face scalded; artery in left arm broken. Leslie F. Coleburn, Pawpaw, Mich.; arms burned; face and legs scalded. These three are at St. Joseph's Hospital,

At University Hospital the most seriously injured are: E. C. Bray, Chicago, shoe dealer, en route

to Denver; neck sprained, head cut and internal injuries.

Miss Lottie Stills of Hornellsville, N. Y., and Mrs. C. W. Snyder of Jasper, Ill., are said at the hospitals to be in a precarious

No additional bodies have been found under the debris, and it is now believed the list has been completed. Every effort is being made to establish the identity of the five unknown dead. Two

have been partially recognized. The third is a woman about sixty years old. The fourth and fifth are men, each about forty years of age.
Not all of the other twenty-four patients in Kansas City hospitals are out of danger Indeed, all of those scalded about the head are probably injured internally by inhalaof steam, and the physicians and hospital attendants say that many of the cases

The Marseilles French Opera Company, on abuses incident to a popular suffrage not based on a 'permanent common interest with and attachment to the community,' but instituted by aliens and enemies for and all were lucky to get away with that

> much. SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 11.-Dewett C the Chicago and Alton wreck, lived in this city until January. He was past grand chief templar of the I. O. G. T. of the state of New York, and for nineteen years grand secretary. He was active in temperance work. The Rev. Dewett C. Hooker of Phoenix is a son.

HOLDING HIS OWN.

Result of Census Office Statistics in Regard to the Negro.

Such statistics of population under the subdivisions of sex, nativity and color as have been made by the census office indicate that the negro is numerically holding his own in this country, that is, the negro population is increasing about as rapidly as is the white population, except as to the additions made by immigration.

The proportion of negroes in the country is decreasing, but this is because of the large influx of white immigrants. From the figures at hand, it seems probable that the negro population of the United States in 1900 was between 9,000,000 and 9,050,000 The ratio that the negro bears to the total in the states already counted, if applied to the whole country, would give 9,025,000, excluding Indian territory, where perhaps there are 15,000 more. If that estimate be admitted as valid, it will make the negro constitute 11.8 per cent of the total population of the country, as against decade ago, the loss being due to the greater growth of the northern states, and not to any less proportion of negroes

in the south. se estimates that have thus far beer made have not had the advantage of information from border states, both in the north and in the south, in which it is wellknown there has been an enorm crease in the colored population during the

FILED WITH TREATY COMMISSION.

struction of the Maine. following claims were filed with the

Spanish treaty claims commission today: Severius Caraballo of Matanzas, Cuba \$101,500, for destruction of property by Spanish troops.

Jose M. Caraballo y Goofn, \$136.270, damages for persecution and prevention from practicing his profession, false arrest and imprisonment and destruction of property by Spanish troops.

John J. Hardy and Annie E. Hardy o Philadelphia, \$20,000, for death of Daniel O'C. Hardy in the battle ship Maine.

Mary Butler and Robt. J. Wilson of New York, \$20,000, for death of Robert Wilson. attle ship Maine. Arthur Rau, New York, \$10,000, for injuries to self in the Maine. Geo. H. and Sophie C. Dierking, \$20,000, for death of Henry C. J. Dierking in the

Mamie and Louisa K. Bookbinder of Ca. lals, Me., and Brooklyn, N. Y., \$20,000, for death of John Bookbinder in the Maine. James C. Clarke, Margaret A. Clarke and Anna J. Sullivan of New York, \$20,000, for death of James C. Clarke, jr., in the Maine. Edw. A. and Catherine Gordon of Brookyn, \$20,000, for death of Thomas J. Gor-

don in the Maine. A PATENT OFFICE HISTORY.

The Public Asked to Co-Operate With the Chief Clerk.

It is proposed to issue a complete history of the patent office, which work is to be performed by the chief clerk, assisted by the various examiners of the office. Chief Clerk E. V. Shepard has issued a circular in which he invites the general public to co-operate with him in getting the information for his work together. Illustrations, documents, printed articles, or any valuable information bearing on the subject are desired. The work, when completed, will be comprised in about 500 pages, exclusive of numerous illustrations, and about two years will be taken to complete it.

Gen. Bristow's Return. Gen. Bristow's Return.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow returned today from a short visit at Echo Lake, Maine.

the Horseshoe in the Delaware river, about ten miles below this city. She falled to float at high tide this morning, and tugs have been sent to her assistance. at Echo Lake, Maine.

DEATH LIST IS SWELLING JUDGE DAY'S VIEWS DELUGE FOR DOWIEITES MAY MEAN A BREAK

He Discusse the Causes Which Made Us a World Power.

NOT DUE WHOLLY TO SPANISH WAR

list resulting from the Chicago and Alton Effect Was Produced by the Country's Natural Greatness.

THE NEED OF A NAVY

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 11 .- Judge Wm. R. Day, former Secretary of State, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Ohio Bar Association here today. His subject was "Our Place in the International Family," and he said, in

"The United States is now regarded as a factor, and an important one, in the solution of the world's problems in which she is interested. Foreign governments which have long-neglected claims arising from mistreatment of our citizens no lorger permit disrespectful conduct toward them and are not unmindful of their rights. The world has come to know that to be an American citizen in every quarter of the globe implies the protection of a nation alive to the interests of its citizens, however distant, however humble. This by no means indicates that we have become or are likely to be a 'world power' in the sense that we shall adopt the policy of promoting our own aggrandizement at the expense of weak and defenseless people. It does mean the maintenance of our rights abroad wherever they may be asserted. rights abroad wherever they may be as-

Effect of War With Spain.

"While the advent and results of the Spanish-American war in a sense forced us to a seat at the 'international council table,' where our interests are involved, it did not create the conditions which sooner or later must have brought us into closer relations with the other powers of the world. Modern invention has so annihilated space, means of communication have so brought the world together, that it was impossible long to avoid the true relation which a strong and powerful nation must sustain to world affairs. Unfortunately, the time has not come when a nation can go afield claiming its rights if unprepared to enforce them. Without war this new relation would have led to the building of a navy, begun several years before the Spanish war, adequate to support and enforce the rights of American citizens and to maintain their treaty rights, that our people might have the opportunity to which they are entitled in competing for the markets of the world.

'The American people have an excusable pride in the influence which our domestic institutions have given this country in enlarging constitutional rights under other forms of government and encouraging peoright to govern themselves. The torch of liberty rightly shines at the gateway of our country.

Influence on Rest of the World. "While our policy has to a great extent been one of isolation, it is gratifying to

note that we have had an important influence in the development and improvement of the world's code of international law to which civilized people have given their common consent in determining international rights.

the lead in enforcing the principle of arbitration of international liberties. "Nothing can be better settled than the purpose of the American government to maintain the Monroe doctrine in its true interpretation as preventing the imposition of monarchical government upon unwilling Americans or the further extension of Eu ropean colonization upon American soil.

"That our relations to the outside world will be extended and opportunity for trade and commerce greatly advanced cannot be doubted. We shall have an isthmian canal. "This new touch with the affairs of the world brings new opportunities and involves new responsibilities. Our 'widening horizon ions. We must prepare to acquit ourselves in these new relations in a manner creditable to our traditions. We must never lose sight of the fundamental principles of our government. This obligation is all the more binding now that a decision of the Supreme government and disposition of the islands by the American people.

READING SHOP HANDS STRIKE.

Conflicting Statements as to the Extent of the Tie-Up.

READING, Pa., July 11.-At the headquarters of the striking shop hands of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad it was claimed today that the men are solidly in line, that the freight business is crippled, that the car shops are working with a limited force and that the boiler-making and blacksmith departments are entirely

This statement is contradicted by an official of the railroad company, who made the following statement:

"All freight is being handled promptly through the Reading yards. The new men are doing well and the freight station was in better shape today. During the night the work went along smoothly. During June the Reading company handled on the Readsame month during the previous year. The freight yards of the Reading com-

pany in this city are in a satisfactory con-All of the cars sent here are handled promptly. At the freight house more men have applied for work than the officials could find places for. "At the Philadelphia and Reading store

house sufficient men have been secured to ment of material, etc. A number of men have been employed in that department. Repair work at the car shops is progressing as rapidly as the circumstances will permit, and with the force of nearly 300 men engaged in that line of work much is being accomplished."

ALL WILL LOSE THEIR ARMS. Frightful Accident to Five Glass

workers at Kokomo, Ind. KOKOMO, Ind., July 11.-Breaking glass

at the plate-glass works here late last night inflicted frightful injuries on five of the ten men who were carrying the sheet upright from the annealing oven to the grinding table.

The plate, which measured 122 by 130 inches, and weighed 2,200 pounds, broke and came showering down on the heads and shoulders of the workmen. The victims' scalps were cut and the flesh was literally craped from the bones of their she and arms. All five will lose their arms, if not their lives.

Big Steamship Aground PHILADELPHIA, July 11.-The

transatlantic line steamship Eagle Point, from Philadelphia for London, with a general cargo, grounded during the night at

EVANSTON'S FIRE BRIGADE TURNED ON THE ZIONISTS.

Several of Them Arrested for Blocking Street and Refusing

CHICAGO, July 11.-Corporation Counsel Paden of Evanston, upon whose advice Mayor Patten acted when he directed the

lose turned upon the Dowleites, said: "The Dowieites were arrested not because they came here to preach, but because they blocked one of the streets with their meeting and refused to move on when told to do so. They clearly violated a city ordinance."

There were nine persons so seriously inured as to require professional attendance. Many others were also more or less hurt. When the Dowieltes who had been arrested by the police reached the court room they broke out into song in spite of their plight and continued shouting their exhortations so that those who had collected on the outside could hear them.

Overseers Piper and Specher were put under bonds to insure their appearance July 17 before Justice Ely to answer charges of disorderly conduct and refusing to clear the streets. Chief of Police Knight guarded the march

to the depot. Before the train pulled out the crowd again became boisterous and missiles were thrown, but Chief Knight saved the Dowieites from further harm.

The Clash Last Night. A dispatch from Chicago last night says:

Followers of John Alexander Dowle made another attempt to convert citizens of Evanston tonight and failed, as on former occasions. They visited the place in greater force than ever before, there being fully 200 of them, but their increased numbers only brought them a greater defeat. One-half the Dowleites were followers of "Zion" and the remainder were members

of the paid bodyguard which Dowie maintains. The guards were intended to prevent any interference with the meeting, and when it commenced they formed around the Dowieites to hold back the crowd of fully 1,500 people, which gathered rapidly as soon as it was known that another Dowie meeting was in progress. As on former occasions, eggs and vegetables were quickly evident in the proceedings, and Dowie guards and those whom they were trying to protect were soon spattered with yolks and battered with old vegetables.

Several fights resulted between the guards and the people, with damaging re-sults to the guards. The entire police force of Evanston was called into service, and after the chief of police had ordered the Dowieites to withdraw and had met with a refusal he ordered his men to charge them. The police did not use their clubs, and the guards held them back by sheer weight and force of numbers.

Crowd in Ugly Mood.

The crowd meanwhile was growing ugly, and Mayor Bates of Evanston, seeing that unless something was done quickly people would be seriously hurt and possibly killed, ordered out a fire eng once turned a four-inch stream on the Dowieltes and they went over like tenpins. Women as well as men were thrown down by the stream and sent rolling in the mud. The people of Evanston danced and hooted with delight as the firemen steadily advanced, driving the Dowieites before them in utter rout. The work was done with impartiality, and whatever Dowleite was dilatory in movement was washed along by

the four-inch stream. As the Dowieites fled the dry method of attack came once more into favor, and the bombardment of eggs and vegetables was resumed and aided materially the purging of the town from the presence of the Dowleites.

been in command of the small army, was arrested on a charge of disorderly duct. While he was being led to the station men and boys armed with syringes containing dirty water and other liquids more objectionable made him an object of especial attention, and he was in a sorry condition when the station doors close About twenty other Dowleltes were taker

into custody, more to save them from the crowd in the streets than for any other The Dowieites say they will return in greater force, and the people of Evanston

declare it will only make the next riot just so much the larger.

The Treasury Department is Preparing to Meet It.

DEMAND FOR SMALL NOTES.

The Treasury Department's reports from New York show that for the first ten days of July the customs collections in New York were paid 95 3-10 per cent in gold certificates and gold notes, the gold coin being less than 4 per cent of the total. The figures are abnormal, and indicate that the small denominations are not convenient for the payment of large sums of customs dues. In May of this year the gold certificates and ccin received for customs were 89 6-10 per cent of the whole, and in June last they amounted to 87 4-10.

It is thought to be probable that the banks and business people are also saving their small notes as much as possible, and to do so are using the gold certificates, which are not printed in denominations of

The Treasury Department, in its prepara-tions for the fall demand for small notes, is replacing the United States notes silver certificates of large denominations with small denominations. In silver certificates the new issues are nearly altogeth er in \$1s, \$2s and \$5s for the present, and in United States notes the new is of \$10s. The net amount of United States notes out tanding at the end of June was \$346, 681,016, and of that amount the total of \$10s was \$136,122,771. This amount will be increased, the purpose being to put a considerable portion of the United States notes in \$10s, allowing the expansion of the smaller issues of silver certificates. The act of March 14, 1900, provided that not over 10 per cent of the silver certifi-cates should be above \$10 in denomination. Since that time it has been impossible to retire a sufficient amount of the certificates bove that denomination to reduce the total to 10 per cent or below, but this is being done as fast as the larger denominations come in. On June 29 of this year the silver come in. On June 29 of this year the silver certificates outstanding aggregated \$435,-014,000, of which the following amounts were in denominations above \$10: In \$20s, \$45,824,650; in \$50s, \$8,818,385; in \$100s, \$2,-817,920; in \$500s, \$83,000; in \$100s, \$304,000; a total of nearly \$50,000,000, or close on to \$15,000,000 in every of the 10 per cent re-\$15,000,000 in excess of the 10 per cent requirements of the law

LIKELY TO BE POSTPONED. The Trip of the Floating Steel Dock to Algiers, La.

It is stated at the Navy Department that

the big floating steel drydock at Sparrow's

Point, Md., which was to be floated down the Atlantic coast to its destination at Algiers, La., this month, will probably not undertake the journey until some time in October, owing to the unwillingness of insurance companies to take the risk that would be incurred by making the trip at this time, now that the period of the West Indian gales is close on. October is deemed the most favorable month of the year in which to undertake a journey of that sort. There is a marked element of danger in the cruise of this big mass of steel, which will be towed by a couple of tugs, and it is desired to choose the most auspicious time for the undertaking.

Significance of the Ohio Democrats' Action.

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE ON FREE SILVER

Indications That Other Conventions Will Do the Same.

OPPOSITION TO BRYANISM

Politicians are inclined to regard with considerable interest the attitude of the Ohio democracy toward Bryanism, demonstrated in the state convention at Columbus yesterday. In many quarters the action of the convention is regarded as very significant. It is taken to indicate the crystalization of the sentiment that has been growing in many states, promising a breaking away of the eastern democracy from

the populistic domination of the west. Ohio is the first state in which the democratic vote is of importance in a national election to hold a democratic convention since Mr. Bryan's defeat in November. This, therefore, is the first recording of the changing opinion of the democracy that is

popularly supposed to be taking place. Formerly Strong for Free Silver.

The action is all the more radical in view of the fact that the Ohio democrats in 1897 adopted verbatim the silver plank of the national convention of 1896. The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, "without waiting for the consent of any other nation," was made a specific declaration of the platform of 1897. The Ohio democracy went into the fray after that with divided ranks, and received a sound thrashing that opened the eyes of the leaders.

Then they worried along for a while, fighting among themselves over an issue which many of the older heads thought should be dropped like a hot potato. In the meantime the republicans were getting closer together along lines that seemed to receive the indorsement of the commercial element of the state, and which, indeed, were rousingly indorsed at the polls last Then came the republican convention of last month, with a display of harmony, organization and thorough unity of hitherto conflicting interests that was a powerful object lesson to the distracted democracy

Before this, however, there had been indications that the strong men of the democratic party were dissatisfied with their platform and were likely to demand new issues. At the same time it was considered necessary to keep a hold on the granger element of the state and not to abandon entirely their populistic friends. So, in the interest of those factions, Tom Johnson's franchise tax scheme was taken under fa vorable consideration and was accepted as

a good card.

The remarkable demonstration of the convention of hostility to Bryanism was, it is thought, a repudiation of free silver, the issue that had alienated such a large proportion of the German vote of the state, to which the democrats hitherto have always neglect of free silver, it cannot be pointed out that the convention adopted anything which Mr. Bryan would not favor and most of its planks he has heretofore pressed himself as advocating, in effect if

not in words. May Follow Ohio's Lead.

There are strong indications in many directions that other democratic conventions will follow the lead of Ohio and rebuke the Nebraska leader. In the south there is an undertow of opinion that is likely to make itself felt, distinctly inimical to Bryanism. as the term is understood in that section. Animosity to populism is its strongest and resentment is entertained toward Mr. Bryan for encouraging the unification of populist and democratic

interests. In the Virginia constitutional convention the other day they overwhelmingly voted down a proposition to invite the Nebraskan to address the convention. In North Carolina and South Carolina he has lost ground Georgia, it is believed, will not "stand for" his extreme views much longer, while Ala

bama is out of touch.

Awaiting Coming Conventions The principal interest in the situation, however, will center in the action of the democratic conventions of the border states and the middle western states within the next two years, together with New York and Connecticut. Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan will have to speak before the democratic party will be aligned upon new issues that may indicate in some degree the trend of opinion forming for the next

presidential campaign. Many democrats think that the final struggle between the free silver advocates and those who would abandon that issue will not come until the national convention meets; that the west, a portion of the south and possibly one state of the middle west may remain true to Bryanism and go to the convention prepared for a battle the death.

that the action of the Ohio state convention has set a lively pace, very early in the race and that the running will be interesting from this time forward.

ARTILLERY CORPS PROMOTIONS.

Result of Recent Increase in That Arm of the Service. An order of the War Department issued today provides for another increase of the artillery under the last army law, to take effect on the first of the fiscal year, July 1. The arrangements for organizing the artillery provide that increases shall be made as fast as the enlistments are completed, and for the purpose of convenience the total increase is divided into sixths. The new order authorizing an increase on the 1st of the month is for one-sixth, amounting to about 1,800 men. The law provided that not less than one-fifth of the increase should be made each year, but this has been construed to mean that all of the increase shall be made as soon as the Secretary deems necessary. As the increases are made in the enlisted men there is also an increase in the number of officers, which results in promotions of artillery officers

Lieut, Col. D. H. Kinzie, to be colonel. Majors G. G. Greenough and S. A. Day, to he lieutenant colonels. Capts, E. Davis, J. M. Califf, C. Hobbs, C. L. Best and J. L. C. Hoskins, to

First Lieuts. S. A. Kephart, L. R. Bur-

now in the service, and under the ne

order the following promotions will occur:

gess, J. A. Shipton, W. Chamberlaine, C. P. Summerall, W. M. Cruikshank, G. G. Heiner, G. H. McManus, E. J. Timb jr., O. W. B. Farr, W. P. Pence, J. M. Willlams, D. E. Aultman, A. Hamilton, J. C. Gilmore, jr., R. F. Gardner and H. E. Smith, to be captains. The vacancies created by the increase in the grade of first and second lieutenants will be filled by selection from the other arms of the service and from the men ap-

pointed from the volunteers and the line. The new batteries and companies to be organized under this increase will not be made up fully from the recruits which have been enlisted, but the older organizations will be divided so that there will be about half of each new organization composed of experienced men.

OHIO COMMENT ON YESTERDAY'S CONVENTION.

Free Silver Democrats Not Attacking the Platform-Will Probably Support the Ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 11.-The old democratic guard is once more in control of the party affairs in this state. The ebulitionists that came in with the new departure of 1896 were not present in yesterday's convention. The high character of the delegates was a subject of general remark. A better class of delegates has not been seen in any state convention of any party here in many years. There was an entire absence of the ward politician class. Republicans recognize the fact that the work of the convention was such as to mean danger for them all along the line.

The democrats say that there was posttively no mistake made anywhere and that unusual wisdom for a large, unwieldy convention was shown alike in the making of platform and the selection of candidates Unless the republicans can stir up the old radical free silver democrats to hostility to the ticket it is claimed that they will hardly be able to make any great amount of capital out of the platform. And, so far as is known, the candidates are excellent. Regarding the turning down of Bryan and the manner of doing it the radical free silver democrats may be doing some thinking, but no one of them is talking against the platform. They will probably support the ticket. The gold democrats will, of course, se in line for it to a man.

McLean-Kilbourne combination seemed to give their entire attention to the preparation and adoption of a conservative platform. This left the Tom Johnson managers free to make up the ticket below the office of lieutenant governor. Charles P. Salen practically dictated the minor nominations, but bestowed them with great discretion both as to geographic distribution and the character of the nominees. In the taxation planks of the platform Salen says Mr. Johnson secured all he was really anxious about. Friends of Kilbourne and McLean are pointing proudly to this plank as one of the most important in the

The fact is that the appraisement of railroad property here has been done in a scandalous manner for years. The appraisements are made by boards of auditors of the counties through which the roads run. The auditors travel to the place of meeting on passes and when they meet are the guests of the railroads. Frequently unkets are taken, and all the auditors carry annual passes. The auditors are very mellow toward the railroad companies under these circumstances and the tax valuations have been beaten down until the companies do not bear more than a fifth of their proper share of the burden of taxation. On the whole it is generally belleved by the best politicians here that the work of the convention has made what was a dangerous outlook for the republicans much more so.

WAR VESSELS AT SHIPYARDS. Monthly Report of Progress Made

public today its monthly progress report, showing the degree of completion of the vessels building at shipyards throughout the country. Generally speaking, the report shows a marked letdown in the work on naval vessels, as the result of the shipyard strikes. For instance, the battleship Ohio, the protected cruiser Tacoma, the torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones and the submarine torpedo boats Grampus and Pike, all building at the Union works, stood at the same per cent of completion on June. The work on the destroyers Trux-ton, Whipple and Worden, at the Maryland Steel Company, also remained at a stand-

vanced 2 per cent during the month, and now stands at 55 per cent. The Missouri at Newport News also advanced two points. standing on July 1 at 39 per cent. Practically no work has been done on the five new battle ships Virginia, Nebraska,

Georgia, New Jersey and Rhode Island. The Colorado is the only one of the six armored cruisers upon which any appreciable start has been made, 2 per cent of her construction having been completed July 1. The protected cruisers fared better. The Des Moines jumped five points to 39 per cent, the Galveston advanced four points to 31 per cent; the Cleveland and the tanooga, 3 points to 58 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively, and the Denver from 47 per cent to 49 per cent. The St. Louis, Milwaukee and Charleston, recently contracted for, still stand at zero.

ors Arkansas, Nevada and Florida, the advancement during the month being 3 per cent, 2 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. Of the torpedo boat destroyers ten of the sixteen now building stand above 80 per cent completed. The Stewart is the farth-est from completion, standing at 54 per cent. Seven of the ten torpedo boats are also practically completed. The Tingey

Slight progress was made on the moni-

The work on the new submarine torpedo boats progresses rapidly, with the two exceptions noted. The Adder advanced 10 Moccasin 7, and the Shark, Porpoise and Plunger 5 points each. SECRETARY WILSON'S RETURN.

Proposed National Park to Preserve

stands at the lowest mark, 68 per ce

and remained at it all during last month.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture and party have returned from a trip in the mountains of North Carolina. The party consisted, in addition to the Secretary, of Mr. Jasper Wilson, his son and private secretary; Prof. F. H. Newell, W. J. McGee of the bureau of ethnology, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry division, and Prof. J. A. Holmes, state geologist of North Carolina. Representative Kluttz of North Carolina joined the party after its arrival at Asheville. The gentlewent from Asheville to Bryson and Waynesville and camped out on the top of Mount Mitchell for a couple lights. This is the highest peak east of the Rocky mountains. The trip to North Carolina was to observe the country, with the view of including it in the proposed national park for the protection of forests, the preservation of natural waterways and the prevention of the erosion of soil and filling up of the river channels. This movement for the formation of such a nation oark is especially strong in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ken tucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. Ad Advocates of such a park desire to include in it 5,000,000 acres, embracing the high mountains from Virginia to Georgia and the main chain of the Appalachian system. While other countries are spending large sums of money in order to add to the ests, it is only necessary in the United States to preserve what is already provided

GEN. WOOD BETTER.

He Remarks That He Has Not Felt Se Well in Some Time. Reports were current last evening that

General Wood, military governor of Cuba. had suffered a relapse, and was much worse. That the report was unfounded is shown by a cable message received this morning by Acting Adjutant General Ward from Major Scott, adjutant general at Havana, as follows: "General's condition improving. He per-

sonally remarked to Major Laine that he had not felt so well in some time as today."

Member of Board of Control, Endow-

Supreme Lodge in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 11 .- The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythlas, now in session in Chicago investigating the affairs of the endowment rank of the order, late last night accepted the resignation of John H. Hinsey, ex-president of the endowment rank, as a member of the board of control. Following this the Supreme Lodge adopted a resolution which instructed the supreme chancellor and board of control to prosecute civilly and criminally all persons liable for offenses committed against

This resolution was passed by a unanimous vote, as was another instructing the chancellor commander and board of control to proceed with a view to the expulsion of members of the order by their respective lodges who might be found guilty of violating their obligations in the handling of funds. After adjournment of last night's session

the endowment rank.

certain, a number of men who were formerly connected with the endowment rank and whom the Supreme Lodge members consider responsible for the present finan-cial condition will be involved. The action of the Supreme Lodge in accepting the resignation of Mr. Hinsey was taken after two days' session, at which the report of the board of control of the endowment rank and those of the insurance commissioners of Illinois, Connecticut and

it was said that if criminal prosecutions are instituted, which now seems to be almost

Kansas had been gone over and fully dis-Mr. Hinsey Before the Council.

Mr. Hinsey made good his promise to ap-

pear before the Supreme Council in his own defense. It was said that his explanation regarding the investments of funds made while he was at the head of the rank were far from satisfactory to the Supreme Lodge representatives. A motion to adopt the report of the board of control, which, by inference at least, contained some serious charges against Mr. Hinsey, was carried by a vote of 130 to 1, the one being John Burns of Ohio, who is said to be legal representative of Mr. Hin-

found that there were many members who believed that the laws of the Supreme Ledge did not give authority member without trial. While this discus sion was going on Mr. Hinsey tendered his resignation, and the Supreme Lodge, seeing an easy way out of its dilemma, ac-

Immediately following this vote a resolu-

tion was introduced to expel Mr. Hinsey

from the Supreme Lodge. Then it was

cepted the resignation. The supreme representatives, however, were not in a disposition to let the matter of Hinsey's connection with the Supreme Lodge settle his standing in the order of

the Knights of Pythias.

Resolutions to Prosecute. The following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved. That the supreme chancellor and the board of control be and they are hereby authorized and empowered and directed to prefer charges and prosecute or cause to be prosecuted before the proper tribunal or tribunals of the order all persons heretofore or now connected with the endowment rank for any and all violations

of their obligations and for any and all offenses under the laws of the order. "Resolved. That the supreme chancellot and board of control be and they are hereby empowered and directed to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted criminally any court all persons who have embezzled the funds of the order, defrauded the or-der, committed perjury or any other of-fense in connection with the endowment rank, and that they bring or cause to be who are liable to the order from any cause in connection with the endowment rank."

The wording of this resolution is generally regarded as containing the charges under which prosecution is to b

Mr. Hinsey is a member of Interdomain Lodge of this city, and it is probable that supreme officer will prefer their charges against him in that lodge.

How to Replenish the Fund. As to how to replenish the fund the Supreme Lodge has not as yet decided. There is a proposition before it materially to increase the monthly payments on insurance policies. It seemed to be the opinion of the representatives that this would be adopted. The proposition is certain, however, to meet with much opposition, for the reason that under the proposed rating the

monthly dues of the older members of the rank would be increased to such an extent that it is feared many of them would drop ut. There are a number of amendments to the laws of the order to be acted upon. Some of them are designed to reduce the running expenses of the endowment rank

To Make Good the Loss.

Though \$500,000 assets are in bad condi-

tion, and though the rank is almost \$500,.

000 behindhand in the payment of death claims, the Supreme Lodge does not propose that it shall lose standing because of the troubles that have been disclosed. In addition to this, a resolution is being considered to raise the rates of payments on insurance about 50 per cent, so that more funds will be provided to meet death

claims and enough in addition to make good the losses and create a surplus in the future. If this additional burden on beneficiarles of insurance policies shall not be enough, the Supreme Lodge will also consider a plan to assess all Knights of Pythias 50 cents or \$1 each for the benefit of the rank,

The lower assessment on 500,000 members would bring in \$250,000. This money would not be paid directly by the Pythians, but would come from the \$4,000,000 of reserve cash and bonds held by the grand lodges, subject to the order of the Supreme Lodge. The Supreme Lodge has over \$10,000,000 of property altogether, and is responsible for all obligations of the endowment rank.

THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS. Action Regarding Them Deferred Until Gen. Corbin Reaches Manila.

An order of the War Department directs First Lieut. James H. Aldrich of the Philippine scouts, now in California, to go to Manila. This is the first order of the kind relating to that branch of the service known as Philippine scouts. There has been considerable cable correspondence between the commander of the military and the War Department concerning these Philip-pine scouts and any definite action will be deferred until Adjutant General Corbin ar-rives in Manila. Meanwhile a sufficien number of officers will be designated for service with the Philippine scouts in order to hold the old organization together until permanent action is taken.

"OLD GUARD" IN CONTROL J. H. HINSEY RESIGNS

ment Rank, K. P.

HE MAY BE PROSECUTED IN COURT

Strong Resolutions Adopted by the

NOT A DISSENTING VOTE